

THE  
MOTHER'S CATECHISM;

OR

A PREPARATORY HELP

FOR THE

YOUNG AND THE IGNORANT,

IN ORDER TO THE MORE EASY UNDERSTANDING THE  
ASSEMBLY'S SHORTER CATECHISM.

BY THE

LATE REV. JOHN WILLISON,

MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AT DUNDEE.

Toronto :

CANADA PUBLISHING CO.  
(LIMITED).

RB306031

# THE MOTHER'S CATECHISM.

---

Who made you?—*God.*      your youth?—*My Creator and Redeemer.*

Who is it that redeems you?—*Christ.*      Where lies your chief happiness?—*In the enjoyment of God.*

Who is it that sanctifies you?—*The Holy Ghost.*      What doth God chiefly require of you?

Of what are you made?—*Of dust.*      —*To believe and obey him.*

What doth that teach you?—*To be humble and mindful of death.*      What is the rule of your faith and obedience?—*The Holy Scriptures.*

For what end were you made?—*To serve God.*      Where are they contained?—*In the Old and New Testaments.*

What way should you serve God?—*By obeying his commands, trusting in him, by reading, hearing, praying, praising, &c.*      How does the Old Testament begin and end?—*It begins with the book of Genesis, and ends with Malachi.*

What is the chief thing you should remember in the days of      How doth the New Testament begin and

end?—*It begins with Matthew, and ends with the Revelation.*

Is not the Bible the best book in the world?—*No.*

—*Yes.*

Why so?—*Because God is the Author of it, and its words are indited by him.*

Should you not be busy learning to read and understand them?—*Yes.*

—*Yes.*

What is God?—*He is a spirit.*

What is a spirit?—*An invisible being, that is not made up of flesh and blood as we are.*

Are there any spirits besides God?—*Yes.*

What are they?—*Angels and souls of men.*

How do they differ from God?—*Angels and souls of men are but finite and created*

*spirits, but God is an infinite and uncreated spirit.*

Had God any beginning?—*No.*

Will he have any end?—*No.*

Is he from everlasting to everlasting?—*Yes.*

Had angels and souls of men a beginning?—*Yes.*

Who gave them that?—*God.*

Will they have an end?—*No.*

Is not God far more glorious than we can conceive?—*Yes.*

How many Gods are there?—*There is but one only.*

How many persons are there in the Godhead?—*Three.*

Who are they?—*The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.*

Are not these three

the same in substance?

—*Yes.*

Had the world a beginning?—*Yes.*

Who made it?—*God.*

Of what did he make it?—*Of nothing.*

By what did he make it?—*By the word of his power.*

In what time did he make it?—*In the space of six days.*

In what condition made he all things?—*He made all things very good.*

On which of the days was man made?—*On the sixth.*

What did God on the seventh day?—*He rested from all his works and sanctified the Sabbath to himself.*

Who was the first man and the first woman in the world?—*Adam and Eve.*

What state were they created in?—*In a holy and happy state.*

Were they free from all sin and misery?—*Yes.*

Did they abide in this state?—*No.*

How fell they from it?—*By breaking covenant with God.*

How many covenants hath God made with man?—*Two.*

What are these?—*The covenant of works, and the covenant of grace.*

With whom did he make the covenant of works?—*With our first parents, Adam and Eve.*

Was it made in their own name only?—*No; not in their own, but in the name of all their posterity.*

With whom did God make the covenant of

grace?—*With the elect in Christ, or with Christ, in the elect's name.* covenant of life?—*Because life was the reward promised for keeping it.*

Who are the elect?—*Those that God did choose from all eternity, and gave to Christ, to be redeemed from wrath.* What sort of life did it promise?—*Life temporal, spiritual, and eternal.*

What was the tenor or condition of the covenant of works?—*Do this and live.* What was the penalty threatened for breaking this covenant?—*Death; for God said, "In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die."*

What is the condition or tenor of the covenant of grace?—*Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.* What sort of death was it?—*Death temporal, spiritual, and eternal.*

Why is the first covenant called the covenant of works?—*Because works, or obedience, was the condition of it.* What is death temporal?—*The separation of the soul from the body.*

What is death spiritual?—*The separation of the soul from God.*

What sort of obedience did it require?—*Perfect obedience.* What is death eternal?—*The separation of both soul and body from God for ever.*

Why is it called the Did our first parents

Keep the covenant of works?—*No. liable to temporal and eternal death.*

How did they break it?—*By eating the forbidden fruit.* Did they not lose great happiness by their fall?—*Yes.*

Who forbade them to eat it?—*God.* What lost they?—*They lost the image of God, and communion with him.*

Who bade them eat it?—*The Devil.*

Was their eating it a great sin?—*Yes.*

What made it so?—*Because in doing it they disobeyed God, sinned against the clearest light, were unthankful to God, discontent with their condition, and believed the devil rather than God.* What mean you by the image of God which they lost?—*That holiness and purity implanted in their natures by creation, which is also called original righteousness.*

What do you mean by the communion with God which they lost?—*The sweet converse and fellowship which our first parents had with God before the fall.*

Did our first parents and all their posterity hereby incur the penalty of the first covenant?—*Yes.*

Did they die that very day they ate the forbidden fruit?—*They died spiritually that day, and also became* Is there not a way to recover these choice blessings?—*Yes; by Jesus Christ.*

Are you liable to all

those losses and miseries which Adam brought on himself by the fall? — *Yes.*

Are you guilty of Adam's first sin? — *Yes.*

How can that be, seeing you was not then born? — *Because Adam in the first covenant represented me, and stood bound for me, and all his posterity.*

What estate is man born in now? — *In an estate of sin and misery.*

Brought you any sin into the world with you? — *Yes.*

What do you call it? — *Original sin.*

What is that sin? — *The sin that is conveyed to me by my parents from Adam.*

Are you both guilty and filthy by this sin? — *Yes.*

Is your nature both

corrupted and defiled by it? — *Yes.*

How know you that?

— *Because I feel my heart naturally backward from that which is good, and prone to that which is evil.*

Is original sin enough to damn you, though you had no more? — *Yes.*

What more sin have you than original sin?

— *I have actual sin also.*

What is actual sin?

— *The sin I daily commit in thought, word, and deed.*

Is not original sin the spring of all actual sin? — *Yes.*

Are you not become miserable, as well as sinful by the fall? — *Yes.*

What are the miseries which the fall brought upon us? — *They are*



*threefold : temporal, spiritual, and eternal.* | *hell hereafter, which never have an end.*

What are the temporal miseries?—*They are the troubles and afflictions of the body.* | Is there not a remedy for lost man, under the breach of the first covenant?—*Yes.*

What are these?—*Such as famine, war, pestilence, poverty, reproach, sickness, and the pains of death at last.* | Did God enter into another covenant with us?—*Yes.*

What are the spiritual miseries we are liable to by the fall?—*They are the plagues and diseases of the soul.* | What is it called?—*The covenant of grace.*

What are these?—*Such as the loss of God's image and communion with him, blindness of mind, hardness of heart, searedness of conscience, weakness of memory, and the like.* | Why is it so called?—*Because all things promised in it are of God's free gift; and so even is faith itself, which is the condition required of us for interesting us in Christ, and the benefits of this covenant.*

Is not this covenant more excellent than the first?—*Yes.*

Did the first covenant allow of a mediator?—*No.*

What are the eternal miseries we are liable unto?—*The pains of* | Did it admit of repentance, or promise forgiveness of sin?—*No.*

Did it admit of sincere though imperfect endeavours after obedience?—*No.*

Doth the covenant of grace admit of all these?—*Yes.*

Can the covenant of grace be broken or dissolved by our sins, as the covenant of works was?—*No.*

Is this any encouragement to us in sinning?—*No, but rather to holiness; for we must not sin because grace doth abound.*

Why is the covenant of grace so sure and steadfast?—*Because it hath a Mediator and Surety to answer for us.*

Who provided this noble remedy for us?—*God.*

What moved him to do it?—*His own free will.*

Did man merit no-

thing at God's hand in his fallen state?—*No—thing but wrath for our sins.*

How think you to get your sins pardoned?—*By Jesus Christ, the Surety of lost sinners.*

Will God pardon your sins without satisfaction to his justice?—*No.*

Are you able to satisfy God's justice for your own sins?—*No.*

Is God content to take satisfaction from another in your stead?—*Yes.*

But who is able and willing to give that satisfaction for us?—*Jesus Christ is both able and willing.*

Was none able to do it but he?—*None.*

Why so?—*Because none but he could bear infinite wrath.*

Who is this Jesus

Christ?—*He is the eternal Son of God, and the second person of the glorious Trinity.* to be a Mediator betwixt God and them in the covenant of redemption.

Hath God any other who are called his sons, besides our Lord Jesus Christ?—*Yes.* Whom doth he redeem?—*The elect.*

Who are these?—*Angels and believers.* From what doth he redeem them?—*From sin and hell.*

Is there not a great difference betwixt these and Christ?—*Yes.* What way did Christ perform his undertaking?—*He took our nature upon him, and shed his precious blood for us.*

How are angels the sons of God?—*By immediate creation.* In this sense, Adam is called the Son of God. How many natures hath Christ?—*Two.*

How are believers the sons of God?—*By regeneration and adoption.* What are these?—*The nature of God and the nature of man.*

How is Christ the Son of God?—*By eternal generation, and therefore is called his only Son.* Why behoved our Redeemer to be both God and man?—*He was man to die for us, and God to overcome death.*

Had he always these two natures?—*No.*

What hath Christ done for lost sinners?—*He hath undertaken*

all eternity?—*Yes.*

Was he man from all eternity?—*No.* Where was he born?—*In Bethlehem.*

When became he man?—*In the fulness of time, when the sceptre was departing from Judah.* Of what tribe came he?—*Of the tribe of Judah.*

Of what family?—*Of the family of David.*

Will he continue to be both God and man for ever?—*Yes.* In what condition was Christ born?—*In a low condition.*

How became he man?—*By taking to himself a true body and soul.* What was that?—*He was born of a mean woman, in a stable, and laid in a manger.*

Of whom was he born?—*Of the Virgin Mary.* Did he live a mean life in the world?—*Yes.*

Had he any father on earth?—*No.* Why did he all this?—*For our sakes.*

How was he conceived then?—*By the power of the Holy Ghost.* Did he take upon him any of the infirmities of our nature?—*Yes; such as were sinless and common.*

Why was he conceived in this manner?—*That he might be free from original sin.* What are these?—*Such as grief, weariness, hunger, thirst, sleep, sweating, bleeding, and the like.*

Had he no sin nor pollution whatsoever?—*No.*

Wherefore took he these upon him? — *Ignorance, guilt, and servitude.*

*That he might be the more capable to sympathise with us in trouble.* What need have you of Christ as a prophet? — *To teach and cure my ignorance.*

Why is our Redeemer called Jesus? — *Because he saves his people from their sins.* What need have you of Christ as a priest? — *To atone for my guilt, and intercede with God for me.*

Why is he called Christ? — *Because he was appointed and consecrated to his mediatorial office.* What need have you of Christ as a king? — *To deliver me from bondage, and govern me by his laws.*

How many offices was he appointed to? — *Three.* How doth Christ cure our ignorance? — *By his Word and Spirit teaching us.*

What are these? — *The office of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king.* How doth he atone for our guilt? — *By his dying and offering a sacrifice for us upon the cross.*

Have you need of a mediator with all these offices? — *Yes.*

Why behoved Christ's mediatory offices to be threefold? — *To answer his power carrying on a work of conversion and sanctification in us.*

What are these? —

What death did his body for us?—*He*  
 Christ die for us?—*The* *suffered in his soul.*  
*death of the cross.*

What kind of a death especially?—*In the gar-*  
 was that?—*A cursed, a* *den, and on the cross.*  
*shameful, and painful*

*death.* How do you know  
 that he suffered in his

For what end did he soul there?—*By the*  
 die?—*To be a blessed* *bloody sweat, and the*  
*sacrifice, to satisfy jus-* *words he spake at these*  
*tice for sin, and to re-* *times.*  
*concile us to God.*

What was the sacri- fully satisfied with what  
 fice that Christ offered Christ suffered for his  
 up for us?—*It was him-* *people?—Yes.*  
*self.*

Whether did he offer more satisfaction from  
 his soul or his body?—*them?—No.*  
*He offered both for us.*

Did he only suffer the —*Because Christ said*  
 pains of death for us? *on the cross, "It is*  
 —*He suffered the pains* *finished," and then gave*  
*of hell also.* *up the ghost and after-*

Did he suffer only *wards was raised from*  
 the wrath of men and *the grave.*  
 devils for us? — *He* What became of  
*suffered the wrath of* Christ after he died?—  
*God also* *His body was buried*

Did he suffer only in *in the grave, and his*

*soul went to Paradise.*

Did the union betwixt Christ's two natures still continue, notwithstanding of his death?—*Yes.*

Did he continue long in this state of the dead?—*No.*

When did he rise from the grave?—*On the third day after his death.*

What day of the week was this?—*It was the first day of the week, and hence called the Lord's Day.*

Was the Sabbath at that time changed from the seventh to the first day of the week?—*Yes.*

Wherefore was this change then made?—*In honour of our Redeemer, and that we might constantly keep up the memory of his glorious resurrection,*

*and victory over all his and our enemies.*

Who are these enemies?—*The devil, the world, sin, death, and hell.*

Did Christ see corruption in the grave?—*No.*

How came that?—*Because he was without sin.*

By whose power rose he?—*By the power of his Godhead.*

Why did he rise?—*To show that justice was fully satisfied, and his enemies wholly conquered.*

How long staid Christ on earth after he rose?—*Forty days.*

How was he employed during that time?—*Confirming his disciples and instructing them in things concerning the kingdom of God.*

What did he afterwards? — *He ascended up into heaven.*

Where sits he there? — *At the right hand of God.*

What is he doing? — *Making intercession for us.*

Will he ever come again to the world? — *Yes.*

When? — *At the last day.*

Doth any man know when that day will be? — *No.*

Why doth God keep that day hid from us? — *That we may watch every day, and still be upon our guard.*

In what manner will Christ come again? — *In a most glorious manner, attended by his holy angels.*

For what end will he come? — *To judge the world.*

Whom will he judge at that day? — *Both the quick and the dead; all that ever were, are, or shall be in the world.*

Will all that are then dead be raised from their graves? — *Yes.*

With what bodies will they rise? — *With the self-same bodies they had as to substance, though different in qualities.*

How will the dead be raised? — *By the powerful voice of the archangel, and the sound of the last trumpet.*

Will there not be a great difference betwixt the resurrection of the righteous and the wicked? — *Yes.*

What will that be? — *The righteous will rise with glory and triumph, but the*



*wicked with trembling and horror.* clothed with the righteousness of Christ.

Must they all come to the judgment-seat of Christ?—*Yes.* Can no man stand in his own righteousness at that day?—*No.*

Who will bring them?—*The angels.* Why so?—*Because all our righteousness is as filthy rags before*

Whom will he set on his right hand?—*The righteous.* *God.*

What will their sentence be?—*“Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.”* What mean you by the righteousness of Christ?—*His obedience, both active and passive.*

Whom will he set on his left hand?—*The wicked.* What is his active obedience?—*His holy life, whereby he fulfilled the whole law, performing the duties it commanded, in our*

What will their sentence be?—*“Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.”* *stead.*

Who are those that will be counted righte-

ous in that day?—*Only those that are* What way doth the righteousness of Christ become ours?—*By im-*

*putation on God's part, and believing on ours.*

When doth God impute this righteousness to us?—*When we lay hold thereon by faith for justification.*

Is any man justified before God by faith without works?—*No.*

Whether, then, are we justified by faith or by works?—*By faith only.*

Is there any worth in faith as it is a grace in us, to obtain our justification before God?—*No.*

How then doth faith justify us, or make us righteous before God?—*Only as it is an instrument or hand for laying hold on the righteousness of Christ.*

Is Christ's righteousness the only meritorious cause of our justification?—*Yes.*

Is faith the instrumental cause of it?—*Yes.*

Why can no other righteousness but Christ's justify us before God?—*Because only his is infinitely perfect, and fully satisfies the demands of justice.*

Can any man expect to be saved by the righteousness of Christ that liveth still in his sins?—*No.*

Are justification and sanctification inseparable?—*Yes.*

Can we be justified by Christ without a change being made upon us?—*No.*

What is the change that must be made?—*A very great change; the old nature must be taken away, and a new heart must be given us.*

What is the office

of the Holy Ghost in the business of man's salvation?—*To apply Christ's redemption and purchase to the elect.*

What way doth he that?—*By working faith in the heart, and carrying on a work of conversion and sanctification in the whole man.*

What are the outward means he commonly makes use of to begin the work?—*God's word and rod.*

What is the first step of the Spirit's work upon a man?—*Conviction.*

What doth he convince a man of?—*Both of his sin and misery.*

What is the next step of the Spirit's work of conversion?—*He makes discoveries of Christ in the soul.*

What doth he next?—*He draweth out the heart to embrace Christ, and the way of holiness.*

What way doth a renewed man evidence the reality of his change?—*By a true love to God and obedience to his commands.*

How should you love God?—*With all my heart and soul, and above all things in the world.*

How should you obey God's commands?—*Sincerely, constantly, and universally.*

How many commandments are there?—*Ten.*

How are they divided?—*Into two tables.*

How many are there in the first table?—*Four.*

How many are there in the second?—*Six.*

What doth the first table contain?—*Our duty to God.* a wrong way?—*The second.*

What doth the second table contain?—*Our duty to man.* What command forbids swearing, or profaning of God's name?—*The third.*

How were the ten commandments at first written?—*They were written by the finger of God upon two tables of stone.* What command is it that enjoins you to keep the Sabbath-day?—*The fourth.*

To whom did God at first deliver them?—*Moses.* How ought you to keep the Sabbath?—*By worshipping of God both in public and private upon it, not thinking my own thoughts,*

Where did he that?—*Upon Mount Sinai.* nor speaking my own words, nor doing my own works upon that day.

Can you repeat them all?—*Yes.*

Should you not study to understand them too?—*Yes.*

What command forbids idolatry, or the worshipping of false gods?—*The first.* What command enjoins you to obey your parents?—*The fifth.*

What command forbids superstition, or the worshipping of God in

What command forbids you to fight, or to hurt your neighbour?—*The sixth.* What command forbids uncleanness?—*The seventh.*

What command forbids stealing? — *The eighth.*      able to keep them perfectly? — *None but Jesus Christ.*

What command forbids lying? — *The ninth.*      Was he a mere man? — *No.*

What command forbids coveting? — *The tenth.*      What was he then? — *He was both God and man in one person.*

What is the sum of the ten commandments? — *To love God and my neighbour.*      What do we deserve for breaking every one of those commands? — *The wrath of God both here and hereafter.*

Should you keep all the commandments perfectly? — *Yes.*

Are you able to do it? — *No.*      By whom think you to escape his wrath? — *By Jesus Christ, who fulfilled the law, and satisfied justice for me.*

Do you break them daily? — *Yes.*

What way do you that? — *In thought, word, and deed.*      May every man assert his interest in what Christ hath done and suffered? — *No.*

Was ever any man able to keep the commandments perfectly? — *Yes.*      Who are they that may do it warrantably? — *All true believers and sincere penitents.*

Who was that? — *Adam before the fall.*

Was there never a man, since the fall,      Who are true believ-

ers?—*Those who have fled to Jesus Christ, and closed with him by true faith.*

What is true faith?—*It is the hand of the soul that accepts and relies on Christ as the great Saviour and remedy offered to us by God.*

For what end is he offered?—*For life and salvation.*

Where is he offered to us?—*In the gospel.*

Upon what terms is he offered?—*Freely, fully, and in all his offices as a prophet, priest, and king.*

Who are those that are sincere penitents?—*Those who have turned to God in Christ, by a true and unfeigned repentance.*

What is this repentance?—*It is a hearty*

*grief for our sins, and a turning from them to Jesus Christ, and the ways of holiness.*

Is there no way to escape hell, but by faith and repentance?—*No.*

Can you repent and believe of yourself?—*No.*

How know you that?—*God's Word tells me so; and, besides, I find my heart naturally dead, and hard as a stone.*

What is it that can quicken the dead soul, and break the hard heart?—*Nothing but God's almighty power, and free grace.*

Should you not be always looking to that power, and praying for it?—*Yes.*

Are you not a stranger to God, and far off from him by nature?—*Yes.*

How are you brought near to him?—*By the blood of Christ.*

What are the ordinary means of our acquaintance and communion with Christ?—*The Word, Sacraments, and Prayer.*

How ought you to read and hear the Word?—*With faith, love, and attention.*

What is a sacrament?—*It is a visible sign, for showing forth and applying Christ and his benefits to us.*

How many sacraments are there?—*Two.*

What were the sacraments of the Old Testament?—*Circumcision and the Passover.*

Are these now abrogated?—*Yes.*

What are the sacraments of the New Testament?—*Baptism and the Lord's Supper.*

Who appointed them?—*Jesus Christ, the only head of the church.*

For what end did he appoint these sacraments?—*To be seals of the covenant of grace, for confirming his people's faith.*

How long will they continue?—*Till Christ's second coming.*

What is the outward element or sign made use of in Baptism?—*Water sprinkled on the body.*

What is signified by that?—*The blood of Christ, which washeth away the sin and guilt of the soul.*

In whose name were you baptized?—*In the name of the Father, Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

What are you engaged to thereby?—

*To profess, believe, and obey the holy Trinity ; and to renounce the devil, the world, and the flesh.*

What are the outward elements of the Lord's Supper?—*Bread and wine.*

What do these signify to us?—*The body and blood of Christ.*

When did Christ institute this sacrament?—*In the same night wherein he was betrayed.*

For what end?—*To keep up the remembrance of his death and sufferings among his people, to the end of the world.*

Is there any difference between Baptism and the Lord's Supper?—*Yes.*

Do they not both represent, seal, and apply the same thing?—*Yes.*

Wherein, then, lies the difference?—*The one is for initiation, the other for nutrition. Baptism is the door at which God's children must enter ; the Lord's Supper is the table at which they must feed.*

Is Baptism to be repeated again?—*No.*

Is the Lord's Supper to be frequently received?—*Yes.*

How will you be able to perform your baptismal engagements?—*I must pray daily to God for strength to enable me, for I have it not of myself.*

How many parts doth prayer consist of?—*Three.*

What are these?—*Confession, petition, and thanksgiving.*

To whom only should you pray?—*To God.*

In whose name ought



you to make your requests?—*In the name of Christ.*

In what manner are you to make them?—*With humility, faith, and fervency.*

For what things are you to pray?—*Only for things agreeable to the will of God.*

Hath God given you any directory for prayer?—*Yes.*

What is that?—*The Holy Scriptures in general, and the Lord's Prayer in particular.*

Can you repeat the Lord's Prayer?—*Yes.*

How many parts are there in the Lord's Prayer?—*Three.*

What are these?—*A preface, six petitions, and a conclusion.*

How many of these petitions are for tem-

poral things?—*There is but one.*

Which of them is it?—*The fourth, namely, "Give us this day our daily bread."*

Wherefore is there but one petition for temporal mercies?—*To teach us to be much more earnest for spiritual blessings than for temporal good things.*

What are those things that you should be most earnest in prayer for?—*For mercy to pardon my sins, and grace to help me in time of need; and particularly for thorough-bearing at the hour of my death.*

Is there no way to escape death?—*No.*

Wherefore that?—*Because it is appointed for all men once to die.*

Were never any expected, or freed from death?—*None but Enoch and Elias.*

What became of them?—*They were translated to heaven, without tasting of death.*

What brought death into the world?—*Sin.*

And what is the means to take sin out of the world?—*Death.*

Are believers never perfectly free from sin till death?—*No.*

What is the sting of death?—*Sin.*

Who hath taken out the sting of death for believers?—*Christ.*

Is death then a punishment to them?—*No.*

Is not death an advantage to a believer?—*Yes.*

Why so?—*Because*

*it ends his sorrow, and begins his joy, being a blessed inlet to all happiness.*

What is the believer's death compared to in Scripture?—*To a sleep.*

What are their graves compared to?—*To beds of rest.*

What do they rest from?—*From Satan's temptations, the world's persecutions, and sin's suggestions.*

What is death to a wicked man?—*It is the punishment of sin, and an inlet to eternal misery.*

What is the grave to him?—*It is a prison to reserve his body to the judgment of the great day.*

What becomes of the soul at death?—*It returns to God who gave it, to get its sentence.*

Where doth God send the wicked to? — *To hell.* *is fulness of joy, and pleasures for evermore.*

Who dwells there? — *The devil and his angels.* *What do the wicked in hell? — They roar, curse, and blaspheme for ever.*

What sort of a place is hell? — *It is a place of torment, being a lake that burns with fire and brimstone for evermore.* *What do the saints in heaven? — They admire Christ, sing praises, and rejoice for evermore.*

Where do the godly go at death? — *To heaven.* *What way shall we get to that blessed place? — We must look*

Who dwells there? — *God and Christ, and the holy angels.* *to Jesus our forerunner, follow the pattern of his life, and rely upon the merits of his death.*

What sort of a place is heaven? — *It is a glorious place, where there*

SOME HISTORICAL QUESTIONS FOR CHILDREN  
OUT OF THE BIBLE.

---

Who was the first man in the world?—sons was the root of the faithful?—*Seth.*

*Adam.*

Who was the first woman?—*Eve.* Who was the oldest man in the world?—*Methusalem.*

Whereof was Adam formed?—*Of the dust of the ground.* How was the old world destroyed?—*By the flood.*

Whereof was Eve made?—*Of a rib from Adam's side.* When was that?—*About 1655 years after the creation.*

Where did God put them when they were made?—*In the garden of Eden.* Wherefore was the old world destroyed?—*For their grievous sins against God.*

For what end?—*To keep and dress it.* Who was saved from that great destruction?—*None but Noah and his family.*

Who was the first murderer in the world?—*Cain.* How was he saved?—*By the ark which he built.*

Who was the first martyr in the world?—*Abel.* How long was he in building the ark?—*An*

Which of Adam's

*hundred and twenty years.*

Why was he so long in doing it?—*To give warning to the world, and space to repent of their sins.*

Was he therefore called a preacher of righteousness?—*Yes.*

How many sons had Noah?—*Three ; Shem, Ham, and Japheth.*

Which of them was the best?—*Shem.*

Which of them was the wickedest?—*Ham.*

Of which of them are we descended?—*Of Japheth.*

What was the first language in the world?—*The Hebrew.*

When began the difference of language?—*At the building of Babel.*

How was Sodom destroyed?—*By fire and brimstone from heaven.*

Was none of that city saved from it?—

*None but Lot, his wife, and two daughters.*

What became of his wife?—*She was turned into a pillar of salt.*

What was the cause of this sore punishment?—*Her looking back to Sodom, and love to the world.*

Who is it that is called the father of the faithful?—*Abraham.*

What was the greatest trial of his faith?—*The offering up his son Isaac at God's command.*

How many sons had Isaac?—*Two, Jacob and Esau.*

How many sons had Jacob?—*Twelve.*

Which of them was the eldest?—*Reuben.*

Which of them was the youngest?—*Benjamin.*

Which of them was sold into Egypt?—*They were drowned in the Red Sea.*  
*Joseph.*

Who sold him?—*His brethren.*

How many tribes were there of the children of Israel?—*Twelve.*

Of which of the tribes did God choose his priests and ministers?—*Of the tribe of Levi.*

Of which of them did Christ come?—*Of the tribe of Judah.*

How were the Israelites oppressed in Egypt?—*Their bodies were enslaved, and their males destroyed in the river Nilus.*

Who oppressed them?—*Pharaoh, king of Egypt.*

How many plagues did the Lord send upon Egypt for that?—*Ten.*

How were the Egyptians destroyed at last?—*Corah, Dathan, and Abiram.*

How were the children of Israel preserved there?—*The Lord divided the Red Sea; so that they went through on dry land.*

Who was the man that brought them out of Egypt?—*Moses.*

How were they guided through the wilderness?—*By a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night.*

How were they fed there?—*By manna from heaven.*

How got they drink in that dry desert?—*The Lord brought water out of the rock, that followed them all the way.*

Who were they that the earth opened upon, and swallowed up alive?

—*Corah, Dathan, and Abiram.*

Wherefore were they so punished?—*For rebellion against Moses and Aaron.*

How many were of the children of Israel when they came out of Egypt?—*About six hundred thousand.*

How many of these went into Canaan?—*None but Caleb and Joshua.*

What became of the rest?—*They all died in the wilderness.*

What was the greatest sin they committed in the wilderness?—*The making and worshipping of the golden calf.*

Who was the meekest man?—*Moses.*

Who was the strongest man?—*Samson.*

Who was the most patient man?—*Job.*

Who was the man according to God's own heart?—*David.*

Who was the most beautiful man?—*Absalom.*

Who was the wisest man?—*Solomon.*

What was Solomon?—*The Son of David, and king in Jerusalem.*

Who built the temple of Jerusalem?—*Solomon, that wisest and mighty king.*

When was it built?—*About a thousand years before Christ.*

Who were they that were cast into the fiery furnace?—*The three children, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.*

Wherefore was it?—*Because they would not worship Nebuchadnezzar's golden image.*

Who was it that was cast into the den of lions?—*Daniel.*

Wherefore was it?—*Because he would*

not forbear praying to God.

Who was it that was cast into the sea, and swallowed up by the whale?—*Jonah.*

Were all these holy men preserved and delivered?—*Yes; by the power and mercy of God.*

About what time was it that our Saviour was born? — *About four thousand years after the creation of the world.*

Who was king in Judea then?—*Herod.*

Who was emperor of Rome then?—*Augustus.*

Who was Christ's forerunner?—*John the Baptist.*

What became of him? — *He was beheaded in the prison by Herod.*

Wherefore was it?

—*Because he reproved Herod for having Herodias to wife.*

Who first published Christ's birth?—*Angels.*

To whom did they publish it? — *To the Shepherds.*

Who first worshipped Christ after he was born?—*The three wise men of the east.*

How were they led to him?—*By a star.*

Who slew the young children of Bethlehem? — *Herod.*

Wherefore slew he them? — *Because he thought to slay Christ among them.*

How did Christ escape?—*He was carried into Egypt by Joseph and Mary.*

How many apostles did Christ choose?—*Twelve.*

Which of them did



he love best?—*John.*

Which of them was most zealous?—*Peter.*

Which of them took he to be witness to his transfiguration and agony?—*Peter, James, and John.*

Which of them denied him?—*Peter.*

Which of them betrayed him?—*Judas.*

For how much did he sell him?—*For thirty pieces of silver.*

What became of Judas afterwards?—*He despaired, and hanged himself.*

Who was it that condemned Christ to be crucified? — *Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor.*

Who stirred up Pilate to do it?—*The Jews.*

Which of the apostles was first killed?—*James.*

Which of them lived longest?—*John.*

Who was the first martyr for Christ?—*Stephen.*

What death did he die?—*He was stoned to death.*

Who was it that was eaten up of worms?—*Herod, who killed James with the sword.*

Who was it that thought to purchase the Holy Ghost with money? — *Simon Magus.*

Who was it that of a persecutor turned a preacher?—*Paul.*

Who was it that trembled at Paul's preaching?—*Felix, the Roman governor.*

What king was it that was almost persuaded to be a Christian by Paul? — *King Agrippa.*

When was Jerusalem

destroyed, both city and temple? — *About forty years after Christ's death.* — *They generally suffered martyrdom for the doctrine they taught: Isaiah was sawn asunder; Jeremiah was stoned; Peter and Andrew were crucified; Paul was beheaded, &c.*

By whom was this done? — *By Titus, the Roman governor.*

What became of the prophets and apostles?

---

### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, AS COMMONLY RENDERED INTO METRE.

- I. Have thou no other god me.
- II. Unto no image bow thy knee.
- III. Take not the name of God in vain.
- IV. Do not the Sabbath-day profane.
- V. Honour thy father and mother too.
- VI. And see that thou no murder do.
- VII. From whoredom keep thee chaste and clean.
- VIII. And steal not, though thy state be mean.
- IX. Of false report bear not the blot.
- X. What is thy neighbour's covet not.

THE END.



